Our Washington Correpondence. WASHINGTON, January 6, 1851. Kossuth and the Foreign Ministers-Laughable Disclosures.

The foreign ministers appear to be in better spirits than when Kossuth first arrived in the United States. It is now well understood that soon after Kossuth's landing at Staten Island, and when the demonstrations were first made in your city, they all convened, by previous arrangement, at the house of Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Ambassador, and first verbally, unanimously, and in lignantly decided to notify the government that, in case Kossuth was received with honors and noticed at Washington, they would immediately demand their passports Two or three glasses of wine were taken by each one of them, as a piedge of firm resolution, to abide by each other through good and through evil report in this measure. It should be mentioned that the sagacious British Charge, Mr. Crampton, did not accept the invitation to go to the Bedisco caucus—it is supposed having received a hint from his government as to the line of policy he should pursue. Another minister from a "Republic" was present, besides the French Minister. After the pledge above mentioned was formally taken, M. Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, suggested that perhaps it would be better to take a "sober second thought" on the subject; whereupon it was concluded that the caucus should adjourn till the next evening, at the same place, and that each minister should then come prepared with a programme of his views, of the course to be pursued, in writing. Thereupon, next morning each one sat down and drew up a manifesto for himself. But, lo and behold, when they came to prepare notes at night, every soul of them was for holding still, and doing nothing, and saying nothing—all giving different reasons for that course. The chief point in the argument of all of them was that Brother Jonathan, i.e., the people, was very totchy and easy sue. Another minister from a "Republic" was prethe argument of all of them was that Brother Jonathan, i.e., the people, was very totchy and easy to become "riled" at foreigners, and if they demanded their passports, he would tell them to take them and go to the devil, and then they would lose their salaries and perquisites; so they decided that the most prudent policy would be to be civil, and polite, and attentive, to the members of the aboinet, members of Congress, editors of the Washington newspapers, and correspondants of other newspapers at a distance, here, give good dinners, plenty of wine, and play the agreeable, particularly with the ladies. This was much the most sagacious course. As I have not been invited to any of their dinners, I do not feel bound to keep their secret, which has leaked out in a way they do not dream of.

By the bye, it is said that pains were taken, directly or indirectly, to satisfy the Austrian government that no offence was meant by sending the Mississippi after Kossuth. If so, whether it was verbal or written, and given through the functionary of another government, or directly, it will soon come out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1852. The Congressional Banquet to Kossuth-A Game of Brag for Buncombe-Gen. Cass far Ahead-Seward still in the Field-Bearings of this Affair upon the Presidential Question-A Little too much Steam-Gen. Scott Musteriously About.

come out.

A Methodist camp meeting, under a hot revival, is an enthusiastic affair. The ecstasy of the reclaimed backsliders, and the new converts, under a stirring hallelujah chorus, is thrilling, beautiful, sympathetic, and overwhelming. The whole camp s lit up with a perfect blaze of glery; and the scene, although a scene of Bedlam broke loose, is still unquestionably a visible manifestation of the Holy Ghost.

Nothing but such a scene-nothing but a revival at a Methodist camp meeting in full blaze, can give you any idea of the furore, with which the speech of Gen. Cass was received at the Congresanal banquet last night.

The first few remarks of Mr. Webster were received with an unction which betrayed the temper ceived with an unction which betrayed the temper of the company. It was a Kossuth company, of course—who else but strong Kossuth men would subscribe eight dollars to this banquet. The speech of Kossuth and the wine, put up the steam to the explosive point. The company were prepared for a grand filibustering expedition against all the powers of Europe, Asia and Africa combined. Seward was in raptures; Cartter, of Ohio, was "Oh! be joyful;" Major Polk declared it fun alive; and the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, amid the general jubilate, found it difficult to maintain their gravity and official dignity.

found it difficult to maintain their gravity and efficial dignity.

The regular speech of Mr. Webster on the capacity of Hungary for self-government, and the claims of Hungary to liberty and independence, brought out the "Godlike Daniel" in strong available relief for the Presidency. It was Old Danagain in all his glory. His speech was Websterian, solid and strong, learned, classical, diplomatic, free and yet judicious, full of sympathy, yet steering clear of the "financial, material and political aid" required for Hungary. Mr. Webster, in one word, said "Oh, yes! Kossuth is all right, and Hungary ought to be independent—that's my opinion." The company cheered; but Kossuth scratched his head, as if the very pith of the matter had been inadvertantly forgotten. The steam,

however, wes up, and Mr Webster was voted as having made a pretty fair bid for the German vote. Mr. Douglas next put in pretty strong, fighting all round the question of intervention, but as it was too hot to grapple with both hands, he ran full tilt upon old John Bull and his horrible treatment of Ireland. Until England did something for the Irish, he was opposed to alliance with her on any terms. At this point, there was a great uproar of applause, and to give it pecaliar force, the Irish waiters upon the table, put in for Douglas stout and strong. He had made a hit for the Irish vote, any how; and it is always popular to have a wine any how; and it is always popular to have a wip at John Bull.

any how; and it is always popular to have a wipe at John Bull.

It was thought by this time that nothing was left for Cass; but he was called out, and the sudden conversion of a hard sinner never effected such an ecstacy of rejoicing. The old soldier was almost carried up to the side of kosenth in the arms of the company, and the ladies and all joined in the enthusiasm. When the populace of Baltimore hitched themselves to the carriage of Fanny Elssler, and hauled her in triumph through the streets, they did something unique in its way—it was a clear case of intervention—but it was not the enlightened and Congressional enthusiasm with which Gen. Cass would have been received had they heard him last right in behalf of Hungary. They would have carried him bodily, as the French carried Napoleon on his return from Egypt. The General did not fall short of the general expectation. He was in favor of a declaration by Congress of Kossuth's doctrine of non-intervention. He was willing to assume the responsibility, and leave it to circumstances to decide whether we should hereafter fight to make it good or back out. The mere declaration might do a good deal of good. Nothing like trying, anyhow. And from the beginning to the end of the General's speech, thore was an almost continuous outbreak of shouts, cheers, and applause. Good blest And from the beginning to the end of the General's speech, there was an almost continuous outbreak of shouts, cheers, and applause. God bless you for that! Go ahead! Pile it on, old fellow, we'll back you! Intervention! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! Amen! Thank God! Three more. Bravo! Damned if the oli chap don't take the premium! Hurrah! Silence! Or dare and various other cries, were kept up in a sharp rattling fire all the way through. And, to be sure, the old General did go it with a perfect cush, leaving Webster, Douglas, and Kossuth him welf, in the short rows. In fact, Cass was first, and the rest were nowhere.

where Then Gen. Scott was called for-he was not forthcoming. That was curious very curious. Perhaps he has no taste for these foreigners; perhaps he does not like all this fuss about Kossath, distracting the people, and turning the government upside down.

distracting the people, and turning the goverament upside down.

Gen. Sam Houston, we understood, though we did not see him, was present, but not being called for, he kept quiet. Old Sam is shy. He has his suspicions that there is a good deal of humbug about this Kossuth enthusiasm, that Congress can't touch his policy—that the Baltimore convention can't, and that upon the whole it is best to keep clear of it. He may, however, let off to-night pretty strong at Jackson Hall.

This business is to go to Baltimore; and the Van Buren wing of the party, leading off with Butler, will have to be looked after, or they will break up the national democracy, and drive the South to an independent nomination. Hurrah for Congress! Hurrah for Buncombe! Vice la Hambug! Vive la Republique demokratique d'sociale. Well done for the Dutch. Vive la baguelle.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence. The Eighth of January, and not an ounce of Powder explode The Child Killing Case, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1851. This day the anniversary of the victory at New Orleans, which in years past was celebrated with military pomp and the thunder of artillery, is, at this degenerate time, treated with silent contempt. Not even a sainte has been fired, nor has a single volunteer thought of shouldering his musket upon the occasion.

Sarah Garber, the gir, of thirteen, mentioned some time since as being in custody for causing the death of Plorence Muller, an infant, by compelling it to swallow pins and needles, will probably be placed on trial to-morrow. The prisoner, quite an intelligent child, was in court this morning with her father; and, on his represen-tation of poverty, Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., was assigned as her counsel.

Nicholas Harris, who was last evening acquitted of the

murder of young Armitage, was this morning ordered to find bail in \$3,000, for one year, for good behavior. When arrested on the charge, he had a loaded pistol upon his person. Young Armitage was killed about eighted months since, while sitting upon his father's steps, by a shot fired at Dick Manly. Two persons, evidently concerned in it, have now been acquitted, while the third was used as an evidence.

was used as an evidence.

The Reading Railroad Company yesterday declared a dividend of three and a half per cent upon their shares. This was rather unexpected, it being thought that the low tolls during the year had entailed a loss instead of

Our Quebec Correspondence.

QUEBEC, Dec. 18, 1851. Net Results of the Elections-George Brown-Joseph Cauchon-Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Opposi-tion-French Canadian Emigration to the United States-Witchcraft among the Indians.

I have now before me returns from all the consti tuencies of Canada, with some half dozen exceptions. The net results are easily ascertained. The liberal party have lost four or five counties, and have gained seven or eight: thus continuing to wield an immense majority in the House of Assembly. To a superficial observer, the tremendous power thus placed in the hands of government seems a dangerous and unwholesome symptom. The removal of all check on the ministry, by the comparative annihilation of their opponents-the prospect of an absolute reign of four years-the destruction of that salutary balance which constitutes the peculiar safeguard of a representative and a party government-appear, indeed, at first sigh t sufficient grounds for grave apprehensions. The plethora of power with which the cabinet seems menaced, has proved the ruin of wiser men than our legislators.

But a closer scrutiny of the names of the new members, and a peep behind the scenes of the political theatre, will perhaps dispel these fears. Two men-both journalists, both men of great energy and some personal as well as newspaper influence-both, till within a few weeks, staunch supporters of Mr. Hindes and Mr. Morin-have been returned to parliament on a decidedly antiministe rial ticket. The first-George Brown, of the Globeis a fierce dissenter, who seceded from the reform party in consequence of the vacillating and timid course of the late administration on the ecclesiastical questions of the West. He is pledged to effect the secularization of the fund appropriated to the support of the Protestant clergy—to oppose all acts of incorporation of religious bodies—to endeavor to wrest from the Church of England the grants of land made by previous Governors for the support of rectories. He is, moreover, a personal enemy of Mr. Hincks, and no friend to the French Canadian members of the cabinet. Without actually enrolling himself in the ranks of the republican party, called clear grits, he would, I imagine, vote with them on most questions of reform.

The second is Mr. Cauchon, the editor of the Journal de Quicke, of whose controversy with Mr. Hincks I gave you a short sketch in a previous letter. However defective Mr. Cauchon's modus operand has been, and however discreditable his motives, his position to day is strong and menacing. Not that alone he could for a moment cope with such men as Mr. Caron and Mr. Morin; but it happens that the Roman Catholic priesthoad, who are terribly alarmed at the free thinking doctrines avowed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the organs of the government in Canada West, and are disposed to cry, when they see the attacks on the Church of England, proximus ardet meals. is a fierce dissenter, who seceded from the reform

avowed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the organs of the government in Canada West, and are disposed to cry, when they see the attacks on the Church of England, proximus ardet mealegon! require an instrument in the House to watch, and if need be, to oppose the administration. The influence of the priesthood in the rural parishes, where few can read, and still fewer comprehend a political question—where the priest, or curé, frequently assends the pulpit with a copy of the newspaper in his hands, and reads the leading articles on party squabbles, or menaces the faithful with the terrors of ecclesiastical vengeance if the priestly candidate is not supported at the hustings—has leit many to consider the government of Lower Canada as a pure theoracy, and the study of the Roman Catholic Archbishop as the real council chamber of the Province. Whether such an opinion be or be not warranted by the facts, the political power of the Roman Catholic elergy is undoubtedly great; and though that unerring wisdom and watchless sagacity which have characterized the Papal church throughout the world, have hitherto prevented an open collision between the ecclesiastical authorities and the various governments which have from time to time ruled this Province—though, perhaps, to attain this end, the church has frequently waived her pretensions, and submitted to doctrines she could not approve—still the popular

perhaps, to attain this end, the church has frequently waived her pretensions, and submitted to doctrines she could not approve—still the popular feeling—in case these two sovereign authorities might come to issue—might possibly range itself on the side of the church. I do not foresee such an event. With Molière, I think that

It est avec le ciel des accommodements. But many parties, whose judgment is entitled to respect and authority, assert positively that a collision can only be averted by material concessions, and that these will not be made by the church. Whatever happens, Mr. Cauchon will be the advocate of the clergy in the House, and will doubtless be followed by several seceders from the ministerial train.

ministerial train.

These two men will keep the hands of the ministry full. Though the tories be dull and flat as

and idiculous—Brown and Cauchen will, if they do not desert their column, be a host in themselves, and will enlives the session.

Most of the elections have gone off quietly. At Somerset, in Megautic, a man has been killed; and in Lottiniere a few heads and arms have been broken. But there are isolated cases. The sensible resolution of the Montreal committees to put down rowdyism and the hired bullies who have been used to play such a prominent part at elections, has had a wholesome effect in the country.

A heavy snow storm has delayed the arrival of the mails from above, and we are rather hard up for news. By telegraph we learn the defeat of many of the tories in Canada West. Sir Allan Macnab and Mr. Cayley are said to be among the number. This, however, requires confirmation.

A striking proof of the unequal rate of progress of the Western States of the Union and Canada is afforded by a late announcement in the Melanges Religieux, that Father Chniguy, the apostle of temperance, and probably the most energetic and talented priest in the Province, is about to emigrate to Illineis, where he will be joined by fifteen hundred French Canadian inhabitants. Emigration has been going on slowly from Lower Canada to New York and Wicconsin, for some years; but this wholesale desertion of the country is a new and a deplorable symptom. If the French Canadians were to emigrate in such numbers as to destroy their separate national existence here, and to make room for a healthy influx of settlers from Britain and the United States, both the Province and the emigrants would benefit; but so long as they are new deing, the only effect produced is a depreciation of the value of land, and a general want of confidence in the resources and prosperity of the country.

Of the general emigration to Canada, I purpose of the country.

of the country.
Of the general emigration to Canada, I purpose

Of the general emigration to Canada, I purpose to give you a few statistics in a future letter. In round numbers, the arrivals during the past season are estimated at 40,000 souls, being considerably more than the highest annual estimates of previous years. Of these, 25,000 are supposed to have gone to the States of the West; a few from want of employment in Canada, but the greater portion having never intended to settle in the Province, and having sailed for Quebec only because the St. Lawretce ratte is in some respects preferable to

and having sailed for Quebec only because the St.
Lawrence reute is in some respects preferable to
the route by New York or Philadelphia.

A beans firtume for the lovers of the marvellous
has been brought to light during the last few days.
An old Indian of Caughanwaga, dying of a liver
complaint, fancied he had a skewer in his breast,
and asserted that an old squaw who enjoyed a semewhat equivocal celebrity as a sorecress, had introduced the aforesaid skewer by the black art. Doctors reasoned around implored, but to no nurpose: what tquivocal celebrity as a soreeress, had introduced the aforesaid skewer by the black art. Doctors reasoned argued, implored, but to no purpose;
the wise men of the tribe gravely shook their
heads, and smoked ominously. The thing was very
plaio, they said. Why did the man say so, if no
skewer were there? and how could it have got
into his chest without a visible puncture, except by
witcheraft? and who could have done it but the old
toothless squaw, who sat all day alone, crouched by
her fireside, mumbling strange words to herself?
They were not to be humbugged. Finally, the man
died; and by way of convincing the Indians of their
error, an autopsy of the corpse was made in the presence of the whole tribe. I need not say that neskewer came to light; but the wise men of Caughnawaga, far from being convinced, inclined to the
bellic that the doctors were either in league with or
bewitched by the old squaw, and that they adroitly
contrived to transfer the skewer from the dead
man's breast to their own sleeve, so as to prevent
the exposure of the witch.

Stadacona.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MOSES STUART.—Professor Moses Stuart died at his residence in Andover, on Sabatah night, at 12 o'clock, January 4th, 1852 in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in Wilton, Cona. March 26, 1780; was graduated at Yale College in 1799, was a tuter in that institution from 1802 to 1804. After having studied the profession of the law, he turned his attention to theology, and in 1796 was ordained pastor of the Central Congregational Church in New Haven, Cona. He was called to the Professorship of Sacred Literature in Andover Theological Seminary, in 1810, and continued thirty-eight years to discharge his duties in that office. No other teacher in our land ever instructed so many pupils in the department of sacred criticism. His writings are voluminous, and some of them highly celebrated. He is justily entitled to the spithet which he has so long borne, of the Father o jubical Literature in this country. DEATH OF PROFESSOR MOSES STUART.-Professor

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Dr. Moriarty's Lecture. A lecture was delivered, on Thursday evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, by the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, on "The Agreement between Science and Religion." This was the opening lecture of the second course.

The Rev. lecturer observed that when we under-

took to prove the agreement between science and

religion, we were so far relieved from any danger

of disparaging the excellence of a liberal educa-

tion, that we found our subject eliciting admiration

at the study of the arts and sciences, and our thoughts were led into the most pleasing disquisitions, submitting to our view the civilized and enlightened world from the remotest period of antiquity. The liberal arts and sciences had risen from ignorance into knowledge and refinement, into the glory and celebrity of the future of the people and realms into which they had been introduced, and by whom they had been assiduously cultivated. What was Greece but a horde of savages, who disputed with the brutes of the forest, until Inachus brought among them an Egyptian colony? What were they until Inachus and Cegrops executed the poble design of subduing the rude propensities of the people, by a general culture of the liberal sciences. What was Rome until she became truly the mistress of the world by her spirit in the arts, and mistress of the world by her spirit in the arts, and by their blood-stained victories, which cast around ruin and dismay? Eventhe ferocious Scythians and Sarmatians, and other barbarians of Northorn Europe, who seemed as impervious to mental culture as their fathers were to the cheering sunbeam, and as unsusceptible of culture as the barren rocks—even they had experienced the humanizing and illuminative powers of the arts and sciences; they, too, had produced as many proficients in every department of knowledge as might rival the boldest ornaments of antiquity, whilst also once happy Egypt, the source and dispenser of life to all adjacent realms of intellectual education, now presented to our view the painful spectacle of the worst degradation; and how fallen was unhappy Greece—once the prolific parent of the wise—once the industrious cultivator of an everlasting mind—and now eclipsed in night! Thebes, Athens, and Carthage, new presenting a waste wildernoss, where once dwelt the happy sons of Paul, would teach a lesson to modern utilitarian wisdom. The prosperity and social happiness of these nations formed a period when their people indulged in the free culture of science, and their history became shrowded in the gloom of barbarism as we glanced at the time when the multitude was esteemed no better than degraded serfs. Perhaps he may be permitted to say that if French, Hungarian, and American chiefs, and others fronting the numerous and shining pages of history, had not communicated with classic lands, the public feeling in this truly favored land would be of a different kind; perhaps a bex of tea might have been considered of greater value than liberty of judgby their blood-stained victories, which cast around ferent kind; perhaps a bex of tea might have been considered of greater value than liberty of judg-ment, and instead of being there, he (the lecture-) might have been shedding a hopeless tear over the might have been shedding a hopeless tear over the ravages of despotism in another land, where also the images of whethed fondness are all reversed, and the emerald gen of the Westera waters shone only in the morning of the world. Too much war weakened the Roman army, and when the people turned rebels, they became the seris of the Scandinavian chiefs. It was only when Christianity scattered the seed of letters that freedom was resumed in roinement. Next to Christianity, we placed mental cultivation as the sause of the greatest happiness. When we read the page of history—which gave us a kind of mastery over time, dwelling among events and important truths, and profiting by the experience of former times—when a man drank deep at the fountain of knowledge, what he enjoyed! In the depths of the forest he held communion with nature—in calm solicitude he heard her sweet voice—in every seens there was a calm or charm for him. He did not confine himself by the past, but he was occupied with the dark mysteries of the future; he examined the laws of government and of the universe; pied with the dark mysteries of the future; he examined the laws of government and of the universe; conscious of his own lofty origin he sped his thoughts beyond the maternal state, to the divine, hely, and exalted realms of eternal wisdom. Cultivate the mind, and sacred text assured them that they would find not only length of days, but also riches and honor. The great masters of elequence and possy were admired, but without the accomplishment of religion there would be a failure in a most essential point. Intellect would divert society, or contribute religion there would be a failure in a most essential point. Intellect would divert society, or contribute to its happiness, but the favorable impression on man's nature would be smothered within new confines of selfishness. The mere utilitarian might become a stoic with Zeno, a cynic with Diagrams, and might bring himself to worship fire like the Persians; or, like the Romans, adore as a G.d every root in a cabbage garden. True sknowledge was power, but without the virtue of religion it was the power of the demon. It could construct the schemes of Machivel, but it never could procuone the oracles of Washington Religious education was spoken of with suspicion, or scorn, and too many acted up to the notion that if men were well instructed in humanthings, religion might be left to chance, or be taken up in some leisure m left to chance, or be taken up in some leisure m-ments of a man's mature age. He abhorred a theory that would leave mortal science in the depths of dark research without a gleam of heaven's life that would guide the obscure mind -a theory reckless of results, and like Sampson of old en time, who, blind to danger, shook the pillars that entombed the relies of his strength. Our intelligence ought to be more spiritualized, and not like that of the pagans, who set the highest value on the arts of life, and not such that could find no altar except that of Ceres or Bacchus. Confining the mind to articles of trade, and scientific instrualtar except that of Cares or Bacshus. Confining the mind to articles of trade, and scientific instruments, and the developement of natural history, would be paganizing it. The laws and natural connection between the scources of science and religion, though parted, as they doscended, into different channels, were the same. The rowerend lecturer dwelt upon the power religion afforded in the investigations of science and knowledge, and alluded to its influence in correcting sensuality. Our architectural magnifeence was a result of an attention to religion. He passed a high-culogy on the Jeguits, whom he designated as the best teachers in the world, and adverted to the persecutions they had suffered. He dissected the talents of men of learning who had acknowledged religion and those who had reviled it, and showed the superior standing of the former. He commented upon the moral and intellectual state of some parts of Engisnd, and cited an extract from the writings of the late Rev. Robt Hall, to prove the extent of lamentable ignorance and brutal degradation that existed in that country. He adverted to the state of feeling which existed in the English universities regarding religion, and condemnes the implety which characterized their students. He examined the beautiful properties of the fine arts and the mass, and asked how religion could be separated from them—and concluded an able lecture, of which the above is

how religion could be separated from them—and concluded an able lecture, of which the above is necessarily but a brief abstract, by enlarging apon the imperishable qualities of the human mind.

City Intelligence.

Eighth of January—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, fought under the command of General Jackson in 1815, was celebrated Thursday, by a parade of the Jackson Guard, of the Ninth regiment of N Y, S, M. This company passed the Harano office about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Monahan's Cornet Band. They were in full uniform, and presented a reliended appearance, attracting general attention as they passed along. They then marched to the Cuy Hall, where they were reviewed by his Honor the Mayor, accompanied by several members of the Common Council From the Fark they paraded up Brondway, until they came to Montgomery Hall, in Prince street, where an oration was to be delivered by Mc. Giller; but in the absence of the orator, Mr. Lynch, editor of the Isha-American, addressed the company for a short City Intelligence. len; but in the absence of the orator, Mr Lynch, editor of the Irish American, addressed the company for a short time. He briefly adverted to the ever memorable battle of New Orleans, which was planned and carried out by the great General Jackson and which entirely deprived the English of their only stronghold on the American continent. He then adverted to the position the Irish should occupy in this country, and concluded by slightly should occupy in this country, and concluded by slightly tenching upon some of the political questions of the day. The proceedings wound up by an invitation ball at Tam-many Hall, which was numerously and respectaqly at-tended.

tended.

City Improvements.—The old Consistory building corner of Ann and Nassau streets, it is said, will be taken down on the 1st of May, and a six story building raised on the site. It will have a front on Nassau street of 30 feet, and 75 on Ann street. The cost will amount to \$20,000. Mr. J. O. Fowler is to undertake the improvement.

ment.

Military Parade.—The Putnam Guards, Capt Jose
Thomas, accompanied by Shelton's Brass Band, paraded
on Wednesday for target practice. They are attached
to Putnam Hose Company. No 31, of this city.
On Thursday the Whitehall Guards passed the Harado
effice, headed by an excellent cornet band. The company were Kossuth hate, and made quite a display.

EMPIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 12, or BROOKLYN.—This
fire company passed the Heradio Office on Wednesday,
on their return from the painters, with their splendin
new engine. They numbered some eighty caps, and
were accompanied with Granger's Cornet Band.

The Fart Suan.—We now set our first shad by sleam.

were accompanied with Granger's Cornet Band.

The First Shab.—We now get our first shad by steam and by steam we are enabled to enjoy the delicacies of the season for a much longer period than heretofor. The steamehip Alabama, Captain Ludlow, arrived on Wednesday from Savannah, with this fine fish on her bill of fare. The passengers of the A. not only praise the luxury of such fare, but the gentlemanly conduct of the popular Captain Ludlow.

popular Captain Ludiow.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Alderman Tweed held, on Weinesday, an inquest at the house No. 223 Stanton street, upon the body of Jeremiah Dooley, a native of Ireland, fifty years of age, whose death was caused by inquries on the 6th inst, by failing down stairs at the above named premises. Verdict accordingly.

FOUNDLING.—A maie child, about four months old, was found, on Wednesday, in the alleyway 30 Trinity place. It was sent to the Alms House by policeman Johna.

Another Tourdling.—About half-past seven o'clock

on Wednesday evening, an infant was found on the stoop of house 247 West Twenty-first street. It was left on the stoop by some unknown person, who pulled the bell and then ran off. When the servant girl opened the door, she found the infant laying there. It was sent to the office of the Alms House, in charge of officer John

Jackson.

Fires.—About 3 o'clock Thursday morning, an attempt was made to set fire to the wooden building 130 Broad street, occupied by John Beans as a cooper shop. The fire was in the second story, and fortunately the blaze was discovered by policeman Wooley, who broke in the door and soon extinguished the flames with a few pails of water. On Wednesday night about nine o'clock, a fire broke out at 18 City Hall place, occasioned by a clothes press taking fire. The Chief of Police and Capt. Brennan, Bergaants Dewling and Bingham, were promptly on the spot. A few pails of water sufficed to extinguish the flames. Damage trifling.

DESTITUTE.—Ellen Rooney, a young Irish girl, was found, on Wednesday, in Broadway, by officer Tinsdale, in a destitute and suffering condition, and nearly perished with cold. She was brought to the station house, where she remained for the night. She said she had been that day turned into the street from the immigrants office, in Canal street, without any place to go for shelter.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Political — The Democratic Convention of the First Congressional district, comprising Suffolk, Queens, Richmend, and the country towns of King's county, met at Jamaica at 12 o'clock M., Thursday, and on the first ballot elected the Hon. William T. McCoun, of Queens county, as delegate to the Baitimore Convention, which assembles in June next, to nominate a candidate for President. Mr. McCoun is of the baruburner school of democracy. He formerly held the offise of Vice Chancellor, and was, until lately, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of this judicial district.

Lave Avenues — A volume was, paged Bishard

cellor, and was, until lately one of the judges of the Supreme Court of this judicial district.

Love avo Larcenv.—A young man, named Richard Sullivan, was brought before Justice King, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with the larceny of seventeen sovereigns (British) from Miss Mary Caldwell, which was perpetrated under the following circumstances:—The complainant is an emigrant, recently from Ireland, and since her arrival lived with a family in Raymond street, where Sullivan made her acquaintance, and, being smitten with her charms, paid her his addresses. On Now Year's night he called at the house, and protracting his stay until the only remaining canalis had been burned to the little end of nothing at all they were left in darkness. The landlady not having any change to buy auchter, Miss Mary proffered her the wherewithal, and taking a well filled purse from her pocket, handed her the required amount, and again replaced it. In the inierval of the landlady's absence, the lover succeeded in abstracting the purse, but the loss was not discovered until after he had gone. Next day he was made acquainted with the fact of the knowledge of his guilt, and he sent her 55 to settle; but ascertaining afterwards that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, he sent her 56 more, with the request that she would sign a paper sgreeing not to prosecute, which she did, and when before the court, acknowledged it, and pleaded for his release with all the native elequence peculiar to her country. The case being rather a singular one, the justice reserved his decision until he could obtain the advice of the District Attorney.

The Annual, Renting on Paws in the Plymouth.

Attorney.

The Annual Renting of Paws in the Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor.) took place on Tuesday evening and resulted in the disposal of one hundred and forty pews, which brought an aggregate of \$7.500. The bidding was spirited throughout. Four of the first choice scats were reuted at \$15 premium, four at \$12.50, six at \$1.00, and the remainder at less sums. The premiums amounted to \$443.

The premiums amounted to \$443.

Exergise FORING Co. No. 19.—A trial of the capacities of this new engine was had on Thursday evening, which proved highly satisfactory to all who witnessed it, and especially so to the members of the company. A stream of water was thrown about fifteen feet above the liberty pole, foot of Fulton street, where the test took place, which upprecedented feat was rapturously applauded by a large concourse of people who had been drawn thither by the occasion. The pole is 127 feet in height.

a large concourse of people who had been drawn thither by the occasion. The pole is 127 feet in height.

Sad Result of an Accinent.—The wife of Mr. David McCombs, one of the officers of the Third district police, came to her death on Thursday in consequence of fujuries received by a fall upon the ice a few days since.

Recovery of Stoles Goods.—A woman named Mary Allen was on Thursday arrested in Greenwich street. N.Y., by Asst. Capt Latham. First district Brooklyn police, on the charge of grand larcony. The accused formerly lived in the family of H. T. Brown as a servant, in Cumberland street, this city, and during her residence there managed to carry off a large quantity of clothing, and other articles, nearly all of which had been stowed in her trunk, which the officer found at her present residence, in Amity street. The goods were brought to the First district ratation house, last evening, and a portion of them were identified by the owner. The woman was locked up to answer.

The Droffer of Reflecca, on Ladv's Droffer,—This degree, established at the last session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, L.O. of O. S., was, on Wednesday evening, conferred upon three ladies, the wives of members of Futton Lodge, No. 66, of this city, by Bro. Quackenbose, Dep Dist. Grand Master.

House Romeny—The residence of Dr. E. A. Whaley, No. 196 Clinton street, was entered on Wednesday morning by buylars and robbed of a number of articles of

House Robbert — The residence of Dr. E. A. Whaley, No. 196 Clinton street, was entered on Wednesday morning by burglars and robbed of a number of articles of considerable value, among which were two cases of surgical instruments, a small sum of money, and an overcoat. As there was no evidence of an entrance being effected by force, it is supposed that an ingress was obtained during the preceding evening and after the family had retired the thieves proceeded in the execution of their purposes.

Common Connell.

Jan 7 —This Board met this evening, at five o'clock, Mr. Compton, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The President then amounced the following Standing Commit was of the Board of Alderman for 1852;—dias Figure Department—Mesers, Haley, Cornell, Sturtevant.

evant.
Aris and Sciences—Mesers Moore Barr, Ward.
Assessments—Mesers Debman, Barr, Sturtevant.
Cleaning Streets—Mesers Barr, Brisley, Alvord.
Ferries—Mesers Bard, Tweed, Poarsail.
Frinance—Mesers, Bard, Only Boyce.
Fire Department—Mesers, Smith, Barr, Ward.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Alesses, Tiemann, Denan, Sturtevant.

Joint Committee on the Croton Aqueduct-Messes. Oakley Moore, Boyes.

Lomps and Gas-Messes. Francis, Doberty, Ward.

Londs and Plares-Messes. Peck, Tiemaan, Alvord.

Low Department-Messes. Doberty, Tweed Scartevant.

Markets-Messes. Cornell, Haley, Pearsall.

Oodinanays-Messes Berman, Tiemann, Warl.

Police-Messes. Moore, Peck, Learsall.

Public Health-Messes. Oakley, Doberty, Slurtevant.

Public Enathings on Blackwell's and Randat's Islands, and Belicus-Messes. Brisley, Peck, Alvord.

Repairs and Supplies-Messes. Tweed. Haley, Pearsall.

Roads-Messes. Tiemann, Doberty, Alvord.

Salaries and Officer.-Messes. Peck, Francis, Boyce.

Sewers-Messes. Barr, Denman, Alvord.

Streets-Messes. Gottell, Francis, Ward.

Whaves, Piers and Slips-Messes. Bmith. Brisley, Beyce.

Upon the presentation of a petition from the New York

Railrond Company, headed by Messes. Kipp & Brown, Alderman Tiemann moved that a special committee be appointed, to which all matters on railroads are to be referred. Alderman of the Seventh ward movel, as an amendment, that it should be referred to the Committee on Grainances. The whole matter, however, was laid on the table. PETITIONA REPEREED.

Avenue C.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, containing a letter from several of the associates of the illustrious Kossuth, who have been guests of the city since their arrival in the United States steamer Mississuph, and recommending that publicity be given to it. The following is the letter:—

TO THE HON MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF

New York:
Proceribed and persecuted as we were your mighty and glorious Union spread its protecting arm over all of us, who shared the sufferiers and afflictions of earlie with our Chief, the Governor of Hungary; she oftered us security; she did more, in expressing the warmest sympathy in the cause of Hungary; she oftered us security; she did more, in expressing two months knowing, that in the unexpected wreak of our fatherland, we could save nothing but our patriotism, cur woes, and our nope for the future. The united despots stride through Furope in haughty arrogance, binding the people in the yoke of bondage, and insulting all justice and right, but they cannot attain the stars of your country, and do not presive that the sparkling stars will be the fiery column which is leading the people out of the night of their servitude. As a man near drowning when emerging from the wares scon recovers his recollection, so the nations that are now surprised and stupified, will speedily recover their consciousness and strength, on perceiving the bare and rough reality. Consciousness arouses the will which produces deeds, and the universality of oppression will produce universality of action. Those mea are like the cedar, the more weight you put upon it the more quickly it grows upward to the heavens. We know the Hungarians; we know their decided resolution and perseverance, and therefore we are sure of becoming independent. Usurpation, united with treachery, succeeded in depiving us of our own—in separating us from our bedienes, and therefore we are sure of becoming independent. Usurpation, united with treachery, succeeded in depiving us of our own—in separating us from our bedienes, and therefore we are sure of becoming independent. Usurpation, united with treachery, succeeded in depiving us of our own—in separating us from our relations—in banishing us from our beautions and perseverance, and therefore we are sure of becoming independent. Usurpation, united with treachery succeeded in depiving the serverse deed the ser New York: Proscribed and persecuted as we were your mighty

Alexander Asboth, and others.

Another communication was received from his Honor the Mayer, nominating Mr. Matseit, Chief of Police. Upon being presented, Alderman Bann, moved a reference to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman Wasn thought it should be referred in justice to Mr. Matseit, as he had been rejected by the old Beard of Aldermen, and thereby giving an opportunity to have the matter investigated.

Alderman Harry stated that most of the members of the old board had been rejected themselves by the voice of the people. (Laughter.)

Alderman Fanness hoped that it would not be referred, as it had been long enough before the board.

Alderman Bann would state the reason why he wished for a reference. He was elected by the democracy of the flight Ward, and he was there to defend their interests.

Mr. Maisell is not a democrat. He knows from his own knowledge that Mr. Matsell has not voted for five years past, and every man who has not voted for five years, is no democrat, and he wishes the public to know it. (Seme commotion.) Alderman Band.—He is asserting what he cannot sus-

tain.

Alderman Bara.—I can substantiste it with affidavita.
There was evident danger of some storm, when the question was called. The motion to refer the nomination to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, was put and lost. Whereupon Alderman Bara moved that the communication be received and the nomination conformed.

the communication be received and the nomination confirmed.

Alderman Smith also moved for the confirmation. The vote was taken and the nomination was confirmed by a majority of 16 to 1.

Communication from the Comptroller, with the letter from John B. Colies on the subject of Washington Market, received, and ordered on file.

Communication from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, nominating George W. Isaacs, as olark of Fulton Market; Benjamin A. Guyre, as clerk of Washington Market; James Reed, as deputy clerk of Washington Market; James Reed, as deputy clerk of Washington Market; Hyat Lyons, as clerk of Union Market; Samuel Long, as clerk of Clinton Market; James W. Hartell, as clerk of Tompkins Market; Peter Vandervoot, as clerk of Jefferson Market—which were confirmed.

Communication from Wm. Perrine upon paving, referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS ADDITION.

That all papers referred to Committees of the Board of Aldermen of 1851, now remaining in the hands of the clerk of this board, be referred to appropriate committee.

mittees.

That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps cause the
East River front of the Seventh ward, viz., from Catheriue street to Grand street, to be lighted with gas as soon

riue street to Grand street, to be lighted with gas as soon as practicable.

Also, Gouverneur street, from Grand street to the East River.

That a special committee be appointed to select, immehiately, a suitable location for a Potters-field.

That it be referred to Committee on Ordinances to inquire into and report an ordinance to regulate the fees of the bureau of assessments in the Street Department, to conform to the State law passed July 9,1851.

or the bureau of assessments in the Street Department to conform to the State law passed July 9,1851.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.
That there be a Standing Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Railroads—offered by Ald. Tleman, and laid on the table.

That Street Commissioner be directed to have corners of Catherine street, at their junction with East Broadway and Division streets, rounded, in accordance with the plan lately adopted at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street.

After concurring in the papers, which passed the Board of Assistants at their last meeting, the board adjourned until Friday afterneon.

JANUARY 9—The Board met at the usual hour. Mr. Compton, President, in the chair. The minutes were read and approved.

Of John A. Smith, and others, to have Thirty-fifth street regraded between the Second and Third avenues. Of Phonix Hose Company No. 22, for a new location. For a sewer in Mercer street, from Bisecker to Amity street. Of Joseph Lad, and others, to have Tenth avenue, between Twenty sixth and Thirtieth streets, lighted with gas.

RESOLUTIONS ADDPTED.

That the Commissioner of Lumps and Gas be directed.

nue, between Twenty sixth and Thirtieth streets, lighted with gas.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Commissioner of Lamps and Gas be directed to light Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Fortieth streets, with gass as soon as possible.

That the returns of Engine Company No. 44 for June and July, 1851. reported on by the Committee of Board of Assistant Aldermen, Oct. 7, 1861, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, January 2, 1852, and approved by the Mayor, January 3, 1862, be rescinded, the said returns having been signed by the Assistant Foreman of the Company instead of the Forman, and that the subject be again referred to the Committee on Fire Department for adjustment.

That the sum of \$1,000 be granted as a donation to the charitable fund of the Fire Department of this city, and that the Comptreller be authorized to draw a warrant in favor of the department for the rame.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Markets, with the following nominations, which were confirmed, viz:—Samuel S. Conklin, as Clark of Catharine Market; Allan Thomas, as Clerk of Franklin Market; Frederick Watkins as Clerk of Centre Market.

A communication from the Fire Department, in favor of extending the fire limits of the city from Thirty-recond to Fifneth street. Referred to the Fire Department.

No further business being on hand, Alderman Department.

parlment.
No further business being on hand, Alderman Dunnas moved a reference of the communication from Kipp & Brown, in relation to the Eighth Avenue Railroad, to the Committee on Streets—which motion prevailed.

The Board then adjourned, to meet on Monday after-

Jan. 9—This Board met in the evening, Jonathan Trotter, Esq. President in the chair. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved. PETITIONS REFEREED

Of Jas. R. Bayley and others, in relation to the conveyance of a gore of lat.d. A. Comstock, for remission of tax. William S. Moreaus, for reinstatement in freedepartment. Charles Devlin, in the matter of a sewer in Twenty seventh sirect. Of the New Jersey Exploring and Sinning Company, in relation to zinc paints—to special committee, viz., Arsistant Aidermen Wells, Wordward and R. dman. John B. Lasala, for remission of the

COMMUNICATIONS REFERENCE.

From the Street Commissioner, in relation to the piers now building at Twenty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, E. R. From same, in regly to resolution for information respecting property purchased by the Corporation at assessment rales.

To advertise for street payement; to light Clinton street, between Monroe and Cherry, with gas; to have John street repaired; to refer papers not acted on by the last Board; to appoints Standing Committee on railroads; to light Seventy-first street with oil from Third to Eighth avenues; to light Seventh street from avenue C to avenue D with gas.

Charles McLellan was appointed Reader to the Board.

FAPERS CONCURRED IN.

Resolutions to light East iver front of Seventh ward, from Catharine to Grand streets. To light Gouverneur street, from Grand street to the East river. To cause the liberty pole in front of Seventh ward hotel in Madison street, to be removed. To repair crosswalks in Houston street, at the head of Cannon street, leading to Manhattan street. ton street, at the head of Carnon street, leading hattan street. The Board adjourned to Monday, at 5 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Barr and Boyce.
Thursday, Jan. 8.—The Cases of Riot at the late Election.—At the sitting of the court this morning, notice was given that all these cases would be called up for trial on Monday next, when, if the defendants are not in attendance, their recognizances will be forfeited.

Jurous Fined —Eeveral persons summonsd as jurymen, were fined —Eeveral persons summonsd as jurymen, and whose ill state of health has prevented his trial heing had until the present term, was indicted for burglary in the third degree. The testimony was very conclusive. Hugh McGregor, a private watchman, discovered a light in the Phômix Bank, about ten o'clock on the night of the 29th September last; and entering through the premises of Mesers. Beebe and Co., of which he had a key, he found the prisoner, behind a door on the first floor, and close by him a basket containing augurs, chiefe, nippers, a small coil of rope, &c. Holes had been bored in a scuttle, over the buillion office of Mesers. Beebe, by which an entrance might have been effected. The prisoner, who could not speak English, through an interpreter said he was led there by another man whom he met. The jury, without retiring, found him guilty; and the Gourt, observing upon the ingenuity of the attempt and the value of the property that would have been stolen had they succeeded, sentenced him to the State prison for four years and three months.

Burglary in the First Degree—A Witness to Character — Feter Read, aged bineteen, a carpenter by trade, was

him guilty; and the Court, observing upon the ingenuity of the attempt and the value of the property that would have been stolen had they succeeded, sentenced him to the State prison for four years and three months.

Burlary in the First Degree—A Witness to Character—Peter Reed, aged nineteen, a carpenter by trade, was charged with breaking into the Catherine Society House, corner of Catherine lane and Broadway, on the 18th November last, between two and three in the morning, in which Mr. Patterson an officer of the society, and his family resided. Mr. Patterson proved that he heard a noise and slarmed his sons, wno went out by another door; he followed, and arsisted in arresting the prisoner. The outer door in Catherine lane was torsed eyen, and secres thus gained to all parts of the building. An instrument described by the officer as "an English jemmy," and which was a very neat crowbar, about twenty inches long, and made of hard steel, was found close by, and fitted exactly the marks made in forcing the door. Himself and his family slept in the building, and three was a large amount of preparty there, consisting chiefly of books and papers. A son of the last vitiness deposed to seeing the prisoner and another on the stoop, and giving them chase. The one not in outsony drew the "jimmy" from under his cost, when the witness called "Watch," and he tures it way. For the defence it was contended the prisoner was not one of the parties seen on the stoop and that he was returning from the theatre. An elderly lady with when the had hearded, save him an excellent character for industry, requirity, and so forth, and made an affecting and even featful appeal to the jury, "for the innocent young man." With his second witness he was not so happy Mr. Hopper, the keeper of "The Gem Salcon," which was generally open till four celock in the maring, had seen him there several times, but could not speak as to that particular night. He (the prisoner) generally remained this about a few for him was provided with. The jury retire

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

Superior Court. Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Effore Chief Justice Oakley.

CATHABINE N. FORREST VM. EDWIN FORREST.

Jan. 9.—Captain Caleraft was again called to the stand. The Chief Justice said that, at the rising of the Court Jesterday, the discussion was pending as to whether the witness should answer the question as to the name of the person whom he went to see. As to the claim of exemption, on the ground that the reply would be degrading, the witness himself carnot answer that it would until some question is reached as to the nature os his visit. The Court had canvassed the subject and came to the conclusion that the name will not in any degree tend to degrade, and that the question is competent. As to the nature of the engagement, it would be pertinent. It is, however, unimportant, and might or might not affect the witness was bound to answer it. The Chief Justice then explained to the witness how far and under what circumstances he might decline to answer.

Q.—What was the name of the person? A.—As I before said, I do not remember, and I would here make an explanation—I was so pained yesterday at the course pursued by the cross examination, in alluding to the most painful circumstances of my life, which occurred twenty ever ago, that I said more than I intended.

Q.—Where was this engagement? A.—I have no distinct recollection.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Robinson of Watts street? A.—

tinct recollection.
Q.-Do you know Mrs. Robinson of Watts street! A.—I decline answering.

wenty years ago, that I said more than I intended.

Q.—Where was this engagement? A.—I have no distinct recollection.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Robinson of Watts street? A.—I decline answering.

Mr. Van Buren called on the Court to direct an answer. The Chief Justice toid him to answer.

Q. repeated. Witness.—I do; she resided some months ago in Watts street; I believe No. 21. Q.—What is her cocupation? A.—I should call her an ex sotrees; I have not seen her for some months; I have visited her. Q.—For what purpose?

Mr. O'Conor objected to the witness answering, even if he was inclined.

Chief Justice asked the counsel the purpose of the question and decided that the question was not necessary, and would only administer to the appetite for scandal.

Q.—Was it Mrs. Bobinson you went to see, the evening you dined with Mrs. Forrest? A.—I should think not, for my engagement was up town, but what the precise nature is I cannot recollect: I have not consulted counsel since I was on the stand yesterday; I have spoken to Mr. O'Conor, as from the nature of your cross-examination I found it necessary to proteat myself.

Q.—If you are not able to give the name of the person, or the nature of the engagement, how could you say the answer would tend to degrade you? A.—As I before said, you so confused me and you obtained your object; and when I said possibly it was a woman, I did not mean that answering about the name would degrade me. I said I did not recollect the name.

Q.—When did you first recollect that Mr. Raymond was there? A.—From the time of the occurrence, as I recollect; I have spoken to Mr. Raymond generally on the matter, but not on that particular point; I fix the hour of carrying up the tray from calculating the time when we arrived; we arrived at about nine o'clock, and left the before one; I was not with Fortescue as Mrs. Forest's more than the two occasions; at the first party there was a support laid out, wine and usual refreshment; I can't say that there were spirits. Q.—Did you know, when you cannot the read

ness's affidavit:-"I have recently read in the New York Herald. and

Mr. Van huren then read another extract of the which seas is inflavit:—

"I have recently read in the New York Herallo, an affidavit purporting to have been sworn to by Mr. Forrest, in which my name is introduced, and alleged acts and conduct attributed to me, as having occurred at his house in Twenty-second street, which allegations are whelly untrue. Mrs. Forrest, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief is a perfectly modest, chaste, and virtuous woman."

"The other circumstance before referred to happened on an occasion when I had been driving out of town, to Foot Hill Castle, to show the place to an English gentleman, who was them travelling through the States, and who having expressed himself much pleased with all he had seen there, I urged him on our return into town (as we, of necessity had to pass so near Twenty-second street,) to call at Mr. Forrest's house, where I would introduce him; and that he should express to them the pleasure he had eployed in viewing Font Hill. We accordingly called, and found Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. Voorhies at home. As we were about to leave, we were asked if we wished agiass of whoe and water. Mrs. Forrest adding, you will have to go down stairs for it, unless Margarets will go and fetch it, as I forgot to tell the servants to prepare the tray before going to bed. I said I would assist Mrs. Voorhies in bringing it up, and did so. We left said house by about half past eleven o'clock that evening. During our visit that evening, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Vocrhies, my friend, and myself, all remained in the room together, with the exception of when Mrs. Voerhies and myself left to bring the refreshments, which did not occupy more than a very few minutes."

Witness—Raymond's name, I see, is not in that; it

room together, with the exception of when Mrs. Voorhies and myself left to bring the refreshments, which did not occupy more than a very few minutes."

Witness—Raymond's name, I see, is not in that; it must be an emission on the part of the person who drew it; the cocurrences are not so fresh in my memory as when I made the affidavit, but I have a general recollection of them; we either found Raymond at the house, or he came in, when we were there. Q.—May you not have been at the house with Mr. Fortescuo another night, when Mr. Raymond was not there? A.—No; to the best of my recollection, Fortescue was there but twice. I was introduced to Mr. Forrest at my own request; I requested Mr. Willis to introduce me; as I had been at his house. I wished to know him; I desired to be introduced to him as a man of eminence in his own country, and as an act of ceurtesy; I wished to be presented to him; I cannot say how long I was visiting his house before I was introduced to him; it may have been six weeks; I believe he was in the country; I have received notes from Mrs. Forrest; I have not got them; they were of a trivial character, and they are probably thrown away, with other letters, in a waste paper basket; I receive so many letters, and having received them two and a hair years ago, it is impossible to recollect what I did with them; I believe Robert Garvin might have brough them I don't recollect any one else. Q.—itave you endeavored to furnish evidence in this case against Mr. Forrest: A.—Not in this case. Let me understand the question, or I may be caucht in another trap (Laughter). The question was repeated. A.—To answer that I must enter into a detail.

Mr. Van Buren said he should answer it in a direct manner.

Mr. O'Cenor said he knew what the witness had done,

answer that I must enter into a detail.

Mr. Van Buren said he should answer it in a direct manner.

Mr. O'Conor said he knew what the witness had done, and yes or no wauld not be an intelligible answer.

Witness.—I did not volunteer any evidence, that is all I can say, unless you permit me to go into detail.

Q.—Have you suggested to any one the necessity of testifying in this case?

A.—No, the individual suggested it to me; I told her she might do as she liked, and said ske might inform Mrs Forrest's counsel; I gave her no advise; I do not know or my own knowledge what she did; I have taken no part in the employment of counsel for myself. Q.—Or as regards Mrs Forrest's A.—Certainly not.

Mr. O'Conor.—How kng ago is it that you toll that individual to tell Mrs. Forrest's counsel what she knew?

A.—Over a twelve month ago. Q.—You sent Mrs. Forrest a box of segarrettes once do you recollect sending her anything on any other constion? A.—I sent her a bouquet; I do not recollect on what occasion; on the moning I breakfasted with Mr. Forrest, it was by invitation; Mrs. Forrest wrote the note; when I sent those little presents are asked me for another box of segarettes for a filend. Q.—I sit not usual to asknowledge irrenate in that way?

Mr. Van Burea.—We needn't get into the common law. (Laughter).

Mr. O'Conor.—It's not common law, but common

law. (Laughter)
Mr. O'Cener.—It's not common law, but common Courtey.

Chief Justice.—Let us not get into the law of fashion.
Witness continued.—I do not receiled that a chair ar any other article of furniture was broken while I was there.

Mr. Van Buren.—Did you send any other present to Mrs. Forrest? I sent to Virginia, her little sister, a copy of Burns' works on New Year's day; I believe I sent her presents on the two last New Years Q.—Did you ever send any turtle scup? A.—No; I think I sent a present of some English game on one occasion—some Scotch grouse; my impression is that it was after I became acquainted with Mr. Forrest.

Catherino Levins examined—I reside at 46 arenue B; I keep house; I am a widow; I know Mr. and Mrs. Forrest; I went to live with them in 1844, before they went to Europe; I remained during the whole of their absence, and some time after their return; I knew Anna Dempsey, a domestic in the house; the was chambermaid; I lived as cock, and after they went away I took care of the whole house; when Anna came there, Barney McCabe, another revant, was in the house; he was waiter; he left about two months before the family went to Europe; not quite two months; they went a week or so before Christmas, and Anna came to the house with Mr. Raymond, the summer the family were away.

Q.—Did you, during the time you knew Anna, become acquainted with her general character? A.—Yes, sir; I became acquainted with her general character? A.—Yes, sir; I would not believe anything ahe says.

Q.—Did you on any occasion in that house, see Anna in any immodest position? A.—Yes, sir, I did; I saw her in bed with the waiter boy; I mean Barney McCabe; I can't say it was in the day, but she being locked in the room with him in the day time excited my suspicion, and I watched her at night and found her in bed with him; she ordered me out of the room, and said, if I didn't go she'd strike me, and slammed the door in my face; she sat on the edge of the bed; next morning she came to me crying and begged of me not to tell Mrs. Forrest, and she would do anything for me, and that I'd never see her doing the same act again; I remember an occasion when Mrs. Forrest went to Philadelphia to meet Mr. Forrest; it was before they wont to Europe; there was an app